MARGINALIA

From the 1992 *Directory* at Loyola University Chicago:

"More than $52 million in scholarships, grants, loans, work-study pay, and other forms of support is provided for three of every four Loyola students."

That should help them get by.

■

Memorandum from the director of the library at the University Center at Tulsa, typed on a day when her secretary was off:

"The UCT library has a terrible probiem with nosie. Students often complain that they cannot concentrate. . . .

"Suggestions for dealing with nosie in the library have included using baffles made from fiberglass and fabric. . . ."

Or just tell nosie to buzz off.

■

From *Coast News*, a newsletter at the Coast Community College District in California:

"The Board of Trustees reviewed revisions to the CCCD policy on Alcohol and Drug Abuse. The revisions allow for alcohol to be served at college-sponsored events when it 'is required for a certificate program and is approved by the college president.' "

Who has sophisticated taste buds, we hope.

■

From a summary of application procedures at the University of Colorado at Denver:

"If you have attended any other post-secondary institutions, request the Registrar at ALL PREVIOUS COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS you have attended to send TWO OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPTS of your record directly to this office. You should also have a transcript from each collegiate institution sent to you for your records. These can be sued for advising purposes."

Don't be so litigious!

■

From *University Police Newsletter*, published at Towson State University:

"Alcohol has become one of the most abused drugs on college and university campuses today. . . . Sometimes the reliance on alcohol is so demanding that one feels that one must have a drink at breakfast, a drink or two at lunch and that one night cap which usually turns into more than one.

"The fun really starts when you begin to fight each other, knock holes in the walls, break out windows, and possibly elapse into alcoholic comma. The 'social' drinkers have become so intoxicated they don't even know where they left their clothing and have to be taken to their room wrapped in newspaper."

Not in *this* newspaper, if you don't mind.

—C.G.

In Brief

Transsexual is barred from nursing program

NASHVILLE—A nursing student at Tennessee State University who is undergoing a sex change was forced to withdraw from the nursing program after local hospitals refused to accept her for clinical training.

The student, Tracy Quiring, has undergone hormone therapy and cosmetic surgery in preparation for an operation to complete the transition from male to female. She had completed two months of the two-year nursing program when a hospital refused to let her begin training there.

Said Marion G. Anema, dean of the nursing school: "The hospital thought that the way she presented her gender was incompatible with what her true gender was and that that would not be well received by patients."

Ms. Anema said Ms. Quiring could be readmitted to Tennessee's nursing program after her sex change is complete.

Ms. Quiring said she was considering whether to sue the university. She said the sex-change operation would alter only her genitals and not her overall appearance. "I didn't find any procedures that nurses perform that use their genitals," she said. ■

ROBERT V. NILES/POUGHKEEPSIE JOURNAL

PCB contamination forces SUNY to postpone classes

NEW PALTZ, N.Y.—Classes at the State University of New York campus here will begin at least two weeks late to give workers time to test and clean up buildings contaminated by a carcinogenic chemical. Last month, transformers containing polychlorinated biphenyls, or PCB's, overheated in five buildings after a car hit a utility pole, causing a power surge.

The New York state health department is overseeing the cleanup, which authorities expect to cost at least $500,000. Meanwhile, alternate classroom and dormitory space is being prepared. ■

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College athletic center destroyed by fire

PROVIDENCE, R.I.—A fire has gutted the athletic center at Rhode Island College (*left*). Virtually all of the equipment for the college's sports teams was destroyed, and damage is estimated in the millions of dollars. No one was injured.

Fire investigators determined that a faulty heating unit in the men's locker room had started the fire, a college spokeswoman said. The building, the Walsh Physical Education and Health Center, was insured.

Athletic-department offices in the center are being relocated. Other colleges and schools throughout the state have donated uniforms and equipment. Several have made their gyms available for the college's games. ■

Student makes threats to avoid exam

ST. CLOUD, MINN.—A student at St. Cloud University who telephoned bomb threats to the university because she needed more time to study for an exam will serve a 25-day jail sentence.

Heather Mudek, a junior, pleaded guilty to making the threats. She telephoned the university library twice on April 12 and warned tnat a bomb would go off in five minutes. The university evacuated the library, where Ms. Mudek was supposed to have taken her exam.

Ms. Mudek testified that she had asked her roommates to call the library for her. But the roommates refused and told the campus police about the calls.

While she serves her sentence, Ms. Mudek will be allowed to commute from jail to the campus to take classes.

She also must perform 40 hours of community service and pay the university $2,000. ■

Professor fired in course scheme

AUGUSTA, ME.—A department chairman at the University of Maine was fired because he allegedly arranged a scheme to give a colleague's son two years' worth of credits for courses he never attended. Russell Cotnoir, who had been chairman of the division of Business and Governmental Sciences and a tenured professor of public administration, was dismissed following a university investigation. Mr. Cotnoir, who could not be reached for comment, has reportedly filed a grievance with the university.

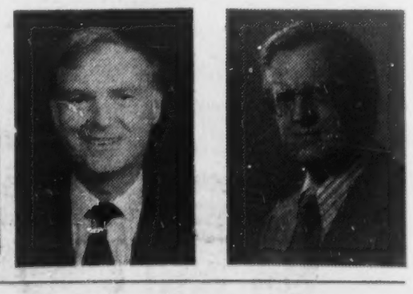
The Associated Press reported that the investigation had found that Mr. Cotnoir and four other professors, including the student's father, had arranged for the student to earn 56 credits and a grade for an internship that he never performed. The news service obtained copies of a termination letter that Mr. Cotnoir received from the university's president, George P. Connick.

Mr. Connick would not release a copy of the letter to *The Chronicle*. ■

Corrections

■ An article about research on needle-exchange programs (*The Chronicle*, December 18, 1991) incorrectly identified Warwick Anderson. Dr. Anderson is a research associate at the Leonard Davis Institute for Health Economics at the University of Pennsylvania and a graduate student in the Department of the History and Sociology of Science.

■ A photograph of Edward P. Sheridan of the University of Central Florida that accompanied an article about the American Psychological Association (*The Chronicle*, January 8), was incorrectly identified as Lee Sechrest of the University of Arizona. Mr. Sheridan is at left below, and Mr. Sechrest is at right.



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Seeking New Agenda, Black-College Presidents Plan 'Summit' Meeting

Continued From Page A1

lege presidents calling the American Council on Education racist. Many presidents of black colleges have dissociated themselves from the letter.

Oswald P. Bronson, Sr., the chairman of the NAFEO board and president of Bethune-Cookman College, said he had no problem with the plan for the meeting.

"I'm not going to get into NAFEO bashing," Mr. Bronson said, "NAFEO does provide a platform for various views to be heard, but evidently that platform is not seen as adequate so other approaches should be taken."

Series of Committees

Mr. Albright said that tentative plans for the summit involved the creation of a series of committees that would analyze various issues affecting black colleges and develop strategies for dealing with those issues. Some of those committees might finish their work quickly, he said, while others might operate for several years.

While no comprehensive list of issues has been established, Mr. Albright and other organizers cited the following topics on which black colleges might seek a united position:

- Student aid. Mr. Albright said black colleges should "be much more aggressive" on the proposal to make Pell Grants an entitlement, meaning that Congress would have to provide funds for all qualified students. "We really have to dig our heels in on this one," he said.
- Accreditation. Black colleges should support the idea of accrediting groups' evaluating colleges' records on recruiting minority students and faculty members, Mr. Albright said, but they should oppose measures that would penalize colleges with small endowments.
- Desegregation. Several of the organizers said black colleges needed to determine a strategy for dealing with the outcome of the Mississippi desegregation case before the U.S. Supreme Court issues a ruling later this year.
- Black faculty members. Mr. Humphries of Florida A&M said black colleges should take a leading role in promoting a national plan to attract more black students to graduate school and faculty positions. "We have got to set a course of action where all of us agree to take responsibility," he said.
- School reform. Ms. Scott of Bennett College said that black colleges, because of their experience in educating students who come from impoverished communities, should play a more central part in efforts to improve elementary and secondary schools. "We need to get people to look at our institutions as models for educating minority and non-minority students," she said.

"We need to get people to look at our institutions as models for educating minority and non-minority students."

FLORIDA A&M UNIVERSITY

Frederick Humphries of Florida A&M: The colleges must attract more black students and faculty.

SUSAN MUNIAK FOR THE CHRONICLE

Samuel L. Myers of NAFEO: His leadership has been questioned since he accused the ACE of racism.

- International education. Several presidents said the colleges needed to be more creative in international education, moving beyond exchange programs with a few institutions to more comprehensive relationships with other countries.

College officials said the underlying theme of the meeting would be the need for black colleges to set an agenda, rather than just respond to one. "We need to be more assertive," said Ms. Scott. "I think the presidents have a moral responsibility to look at what's happening."

Norman C. Francis, president of Xavier University of Louisiana, said: "It's obvious that there are a number of issues facing African-Americans, from pre-school to graduate school, and we need to figure out how to address them."

Ms. Scott said it was appropriate for the meeting to be held outside of the auspices of NAFEO. As to that organization, she said, "I'm not really sure what they're doing."

A Washington lobbyist for black colleges said he also thought it was important for the meeting to be held without sponsorship from NAFEO. "If organizations do the sponsoring, then certain people have to get featured positions," said the lobbyist, who asked not to be identified. "And sometimes those people don't really have anything to say."

Not a Rival Group

Some of the presidents who are working on the summit, however, stressed that they were acting not to create a rival organization to NAFEO, but to insure that issues they consider to be important are addressed.

Said Mr. Johnson of Talladega College: "This is not just to focus on NAFEO, because if I thought it was, I wouldn't participate. This is to bring people together to look at policies impacting on black colleges, and to do something about them."

—SCOTT JASCHIK

FACT FILE: Top 100 Institutions in Total Research-and-Development Spending, Fiscal 1990

	U.S. funds for research & development		Total funds for research & development	
	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank
Johns Hopkins U. *	$599,851,000	1	$668,915,000	1
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	233,813,000	3	311,767,000	2
U. of Michigan	180,456,000	6	310,578,000	3
U. of Wisconsin, Madison	178,862,000	7	309,841,000	4
Stanford U.	251,446,000	2	305,700,000	5
Cornell U.	171,249,000	9	300,144,000	6
U. of Minnesota	143,810,000	14	292,046,000	7
Texas A&M U.	93,001,000	27	272,800,000	8
Pennsylvania State U.	136,656,000	15	256,926,000	9
U. of California, Los Angeles	164,442,000	10	246,795,000	10
U. of Washington	203,353,000	4	245,313,000	11
U. of California, San Francisco	175,257,000	8	238,278,000	12
U. of California, San Diego	182,555,000	5	237,032,000	13
U. of California, Berkeley	131,717,000	17	231,061,000	14
U. of Texas, Austin	109,593,000	21	228,203,000	15
U. of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign	117,170,000	19	227,742,000	16
Harvard U.	154,090,000	12	220,812,000	17
U. of California, Davis	77,424,000	35	198,075,000	18
U. of Arizona	92,920,000	28	195,633,000	19
U. of Pennsylvania	133,747,000	16	189,390,000	20
Columbia U.	156,270,000	11	182,769,000	21
Yale U.	144,962,000	13	180,706,000	22
Ohio State U.	78,878,000	34	178,569,000	23
U. of Southern California	123,714,000	18	169,102,000	24
Georgia Institute of Technology	94,842,000	26	168,193,000	25
U. of Maryland, College Park	66,410,000	42	166,022,000	26
U. of Georgia	43,864,000	70	156,742,000	27
Baylor College of Medicine	75,793,000	36	155,122,000	28
U. of Colorado	116,394,000	20	154,723,000	29
Washington U.	105,759,000	23	151,249,000	30
Duke U.	106,053,000	22	140,708,000	31
U. of Florida	64,614,000	44	139,678,000	32
Rutgers U.	40,977,000	76	137,985,000	33
Louisiana State U.	48,802,000	65	135,849,000	34
Northwestern U.	61,812,000	49	131,979,000	35
North Carolina State U.	43,787,000	71	131,133,000	36
Purdue U.	64,464,000	46	130,379,000	37
U. of Rochester	105,644,000	24	129,011,000	38
Michigan State U.	58,221,000	54	126,987,000	39
U. of Tennessee System	58,648,000	53	126,790,000	40
U. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill	92,468,000	29	123,113,000	41
Virginia Polytechnic Inst. and State U.	45,949,000	67	121,423,000	42
U. of Chicago	96,327,000	25	117,955,000	43
U. of Pittsburgh	90,700,000	30	117,716,000	44
Iowa State U.	34,043,000	82	115,945,000	45
U. of Iowa	79,046,000	33	115,778,000	46
U. of Connecticut	43,477,000	73	113,349,000	47
U. of Alabama, Birmingham	74,486,000	37	110,603,000	48
State U. of New York, Buffalo	66,876,000	40	109,190,000	49
New York U.	80,756,000	32	108,511,000	50
California Institute of Technology	90,577,000	31	105,730,000	51
U. of Massachusetts	$56,018,000	56	$101,812,000	52
Carnegie Mellon U.	64,550,000	45	100,201,000	53
U. of Virginia	58,801,000	52	96,815,000	54
U. of Miami	68,144,000	39	94,344,000	55
Case Western Reserve U.	70,515,000	38	93,384,000	56
Princeton U.	51,559,000	62	91,514,000	57
U. of Texas Anderson Cancer Center	28,889,000	94	91,283,000	58
Oregon State U.	50,544,000	64	90,688,000	59
Indiana U.	57,155,000	55	89,191,000	60
U. of Utah	62,297,000	48	89,018,000	61
Utah State U.	58,965,000	51	86,450,000	62
U. of Texas Southwestern Medical Center Dallas	54,965,000	58	85,919,000	63
U. of Illinois, Chicago	43,968,000	69	85,268,000	64
U. of Missouri, Columbia	24,422,000	104	84,311,000	65
Yeshiva U.	65,066,000	43	83,968,000	66
U. of Maryland, Baltimore	38,841,000	77	83,689,000	67
Emory U.	52,367,000	61	82,774,000	68
State U. of New York, Stony Brook	55,911,000	57	82,236,000	69
U. of California, Irvine	52,492,000	60	78,074,000	70
U. of Nebraska, Lincoln	22,686,000	106	77,598,000	71
U. of Hawaii, Manoa	42,665,000	74	76,525,000	72
U. of South Florida	30,481,000	87	76,404,000	73
Rockefeller U.	36,788,000	80	75,245,000	74
Vanderbilt U.	66,747,000	41	75,062,000	75
U. of Kentucky	29,612,000	90	74,959,000	76
U. of Cincinnati	44,966,000	68	74,461,000	77
Colorado State U.	50,744,000	63	73,967,000	78
Boston U.	60,459,000	50	73,655,000	79
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute	62,356,000	47	71,747,000	80
New Mexico State U.	54,688,000	59	71,288,000	81
Washington State U.	26,884,000	98	66,856,000	82
Auburn U.	14,629,000	128	66,795,000	83
Clemson U.	14,221,000	134	66,664,000	84
Oklahoma State U.	17,744,000	119	65,685,000	85
U. of Alaska, Fairbanks	31,896,000	85	65,571,000	86
U. of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey	33,185,000	83	64,229,000	87
City U. of New York Mount Sinai School of Medicine	43,607,000	72	63,752,000	88
Florida State U.	32,927,000	84	62,933,000	89
Virginia Commonwealth U.	41,606,000	75	62,730,000	90
Wayne State U.	28,488,000	95	62,455,000	91
U. of Kansas	26,786,000	100	61,144,000	92
U. of California, Santa Barbara	47,873,000	66	59,750,000	93
Arizona State U.	26,590,000	101	58,652,000	94
U. of Oklahoma	16,871,000	123	58,645,000	95
Mississippi State U.	21,426,000	110	58,492,000	96
U. of New Mexico	25,449,000	103	57,728,000	97
Tulane U.	28,331,000	96	56,407,000	98
U. of California, Riverside	15,806,000	124	54,892,000	99
Georgetown U.	36,093,000	81	50,867,000	100

Note: Figures cover only research-and-development expenditures in science and engineering, and exclude spending in such disciplines as the arts, education, the humanities, law, and physical education.

*Includes the Applied Physics Laboratory with $406-million in federally financed research-and-development expenditures and $416-million in total.

SOURCE: NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

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THE CHRONICLE
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Quote, Unquote

News Summary: Page A3

"When you look at what will be happening at the elementary and secondary schools, you see that the students are definitely going to be there. An important question for the colleges is whether they will be able to secure the funds to accommodate these people."
Co-author of a report on projections of enrollments for next 10 years: A1

"Everybody feels there's a treasure of Soviet intellectual activity that needs help, needs to be saved before it goes down the drain."
Executive officer of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences: A1

"Unfortunately, we come very quickly to the forefront of mathematical knowledge."
A professor who studies ways to reduce traffic snarls: A11

"Students won't have to kiss the bride through a veil."
A professor on the Jewish Theological Seminary's plan to offer courses in Yiddish: A20

"We can take pride in what has been accomplished, but it would be naïve not to think that the real major steps are still ahead of us."
A college president on NCAA's efforts to reshape college sports: A38

"Museums are supposed to be in the business of shaping, not reflecting, taste. A steady diet of commodified culture can only dull the public's critical capacities."
An art-history professor: B3

"Getting astronomers to make choices among telescopes is a far cry from getting the scientific community to agree on the relative importance of molecular genetics, atmospheric chemistry, and materials science."
Official of the American Association for the Advancement of Science: A52

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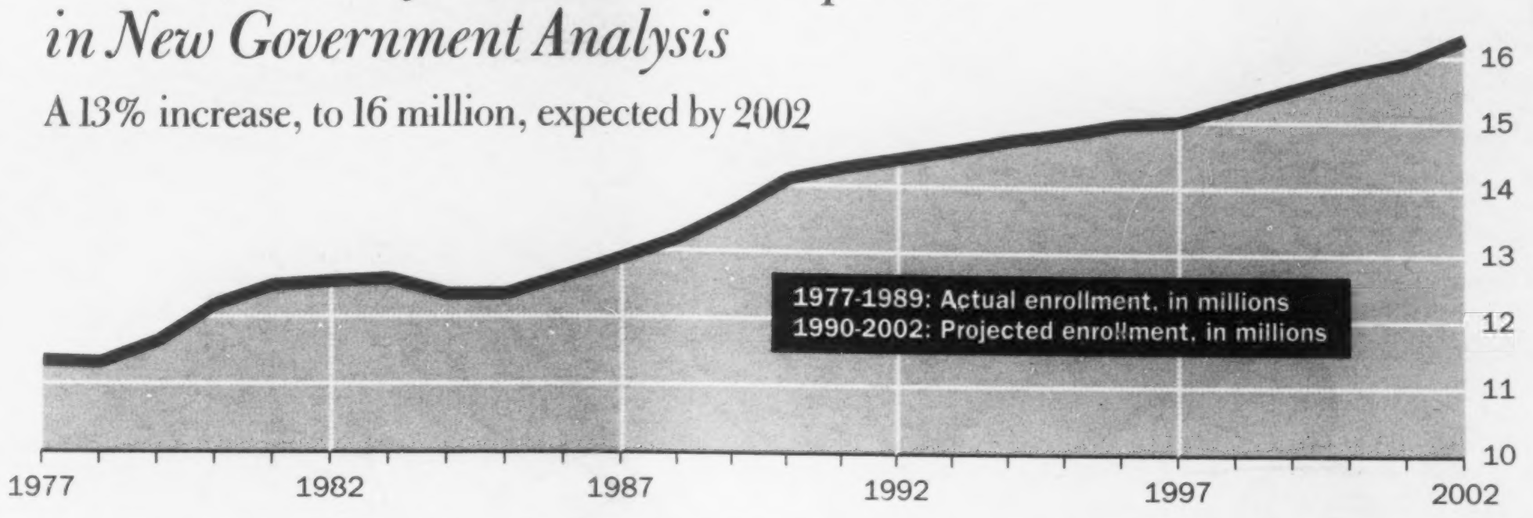
Enrollment Projections Revised Upward in New Government Analysis

A 13% increase, to 16 million, expected by 2002



By JEAN EVANGELAUF
WASHINGTON

In findings that present a rosier outlook for college enrollments than previous studies did, the U.S. Department of Education estimates that the number of college students will climb from 14.1 million in 1991 to 16 million in 2002.

The projected 13-per-cent increase is largely the result of rising college-enrollment rates and the growth, beginning in 1996, of the 18- to 24-year-old population.

A table detailing enrollment and other projections appears on Page A36.

53 Million Schoolchildren

The department has also revised upward its estimate of enrollments in elementary and secondary schools. By 1998, the number of schoolchildren will surpass the peak of 51.3 million reached in 1971, and will climb to 53 million by 2002. Those projections are some 6 per cent higher than earlier ones because they take into account updated Census Bureau statistics indicating increased fertility and immigration rates.

The new projections should help colleges conduct long-range planning, said Debra E. Gerald, a co-author of the report and a statistician with the department.

"When you look at what will be happening at the elementary and secondary schools, you see that the students are definitely going to be there," she said. "An important question for the colleges is whether they will be able to secure the funds to accommodate these people."

Commenting on the projections, Elaine El-Khawas, vice-president for policy analysis and research at the American Council on Education, agreed that college enrollment would continue to climb.

"In our society, beginning workers need some college-level training," she said. "Jobs for high-school graduates have dried up, and college training has become the new minimum."

For the first time, the department forecast college enrollment by racial and ethnic group. The figures, which the department termed "preliminary," go through 2000 only. They indicate that minority enrollment will grow faster than white enrollment, continuing the trend of the 1980's.

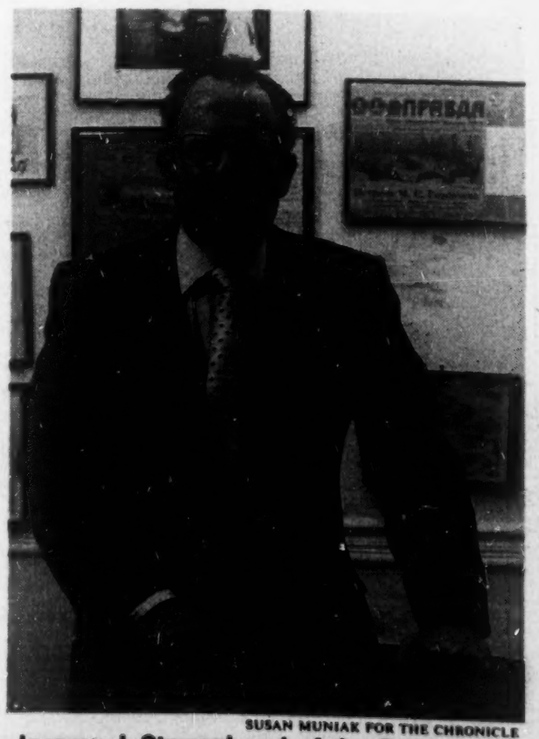
Over all, the proportion of enrollment made up of minority-group members is expected to rise to 22 per cent in 2000 from 20 per cent in 1991. That increase would be due in large part to growth in minority populations rather than to a rise in the college-attendance rates of those groups, Ms. Gerald said.

Shift in the Age Distribution

The number of female students will rise at twice the rate of male students, according to the department. From 1991 to 2002, female enrollment is projected to rise 18 per cent, to nearly 9 million, while the number of male students will increase 9 per cent, to 7 million. By 2002, women will account for 56 per cent of all college students, compared with 54 per cent in 1991.

A shift is expected in the age distribution of college students, with a growing proportion of them expected to be 35

Continued on Page A36



SUSAN MUNIAK FOR THE CHRONICLE

Jeremy J. Stone, head of the Federation of American Scientists: "Let's put this on a capitalist basis. Let the American scientists figure out who's who."

Plight of Russian Scholars in Weak Economy Prompts New U.S. Efforts to Support Them

By KIM A. McDONALD

Concern over the survival of Russian scholars in their country's deteriorating economy has prompted some American foundations and scholarly organizations to explore new ways to help.

Among the ideas being considered are competitive grants to Russian scholars or institutes, subcontracts to Russian researchers, and a system of "sister institutions" linking American universities with Russian institutes in cooperative research.

Most of the proposals have been crafted in recent weeks, in response to reports of deteriorating working conditions for Russian scholars and the threat of a massive emigration of Russian scientists and intellectuals.

While the ideas for the new programs have grown out of a concern for the academics' welfare, the assistance is intended to be much more than a humanitarian gesture. In disciplines in which Russians are acknowledged leaders, such as mathematics and theoretical physics, many American scholars say they fear the inability of key individuals to conduct research or the demise of certain institutes would eliminate important resources used by the rest of the world.

"Everybody feels there's a treasure of

Continued on Page A41

Olin Fund Gives Millions to Conservative Activities

The John M. Olin Foundation has been called the country's most effective private philanthropy, but it draws fire from critics who dislike its goals.

STORY ON PAGE A31

MARGINALIA

It's no-comment week:

■

Memo at Monroe Community College:

The college community is invited to attend an informational meeting

AGENDA
PHASE I CONSTRUCTION
E. KENT DAMON CENTER
ENERGY RETROFIT PHASE II
RESURFACE PARKING LOTS
PERIMETER ROAD PAVING, . . .
WIDOW RETROFIT

■

From the catalogue of the University of Colorado at Denver:

"Legislators eventually designed a compromise. Denver received the state capitol. Boulder and Canon City, two other ambitious towns, also sought state institutions. Canon City, at least in legend, was given a choice between the state university and the state penitentiary. City fathers in the southern Colorado town reckoned that the prison would be better attended. Prisoners, they figured, would be better behaved than university students and, in those days, prisoners could be hired as cheap labor. Furthermore, college professors were a poor and strange lot, sometimes as dissipated as their students. So Canon City chose the prison and Boulder received the state university as a consolation prize."

■

From Evergreen State College:

"The College's Affirmative Action Policy and the policy of non-discrimination which assure equal employment opportunity and access to programs are based on the following state and federal laws, and executive orders:

". . . 14) Equal Pay Act of 1963 (requires equal sex for equal work)."

■

From the report of a "risk-management assessor" to the University of California at Irvine:

"It has been noted by University officials that the eucalyptus trees which proliferate the campus, have an inherent natural tendency to suddenly drop their branches. Their brittleness seems particularly susceptive to strong winds which can be prevalent at any time of the year."

■

From *Falcon Times*, the student paper at Miami-Dade Community College–North:

"Daughtrey said the three best things about Miami-Dade are that it is 'local, affordable and the quality of the education is next to none.' "

■

A job notice in this month's American Society for Microbiology *News* asks that applications be sent to the "Uninformed University of the Health Sciences." —C.G.

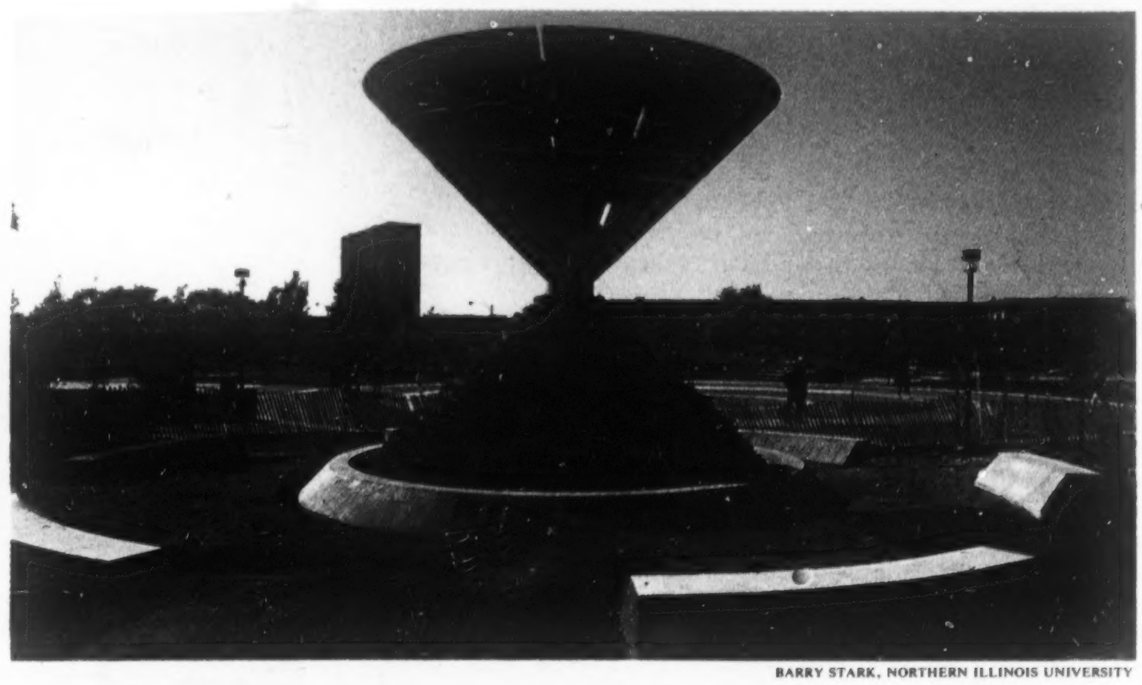
In Brief

Report on stampede criticizes City College

NEW YORK—An investigation into a stampede before a basketball game at the City University of New York's City College has found that a wide array of people—including college and system officials—were to blame for the tragedy that left nine dead last month.

A 67-page report on the investigation, which was commissioned by New York Mayor David Dinkins, made several recommendations for improving security on the campus. College officials said they had already made many of those changes in the wake of the incident.

The report, "A Failure of Responsibility," concluded that the college provided inadequate security for the celebrity basketball game, which drew as many as 5,000 people to a gym that holds far fewer. The report also faulted city police and the head of the campus's evening student government. ■



BARRY STARK, NORTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY

A tribute to King at Northern Illinois U.

DE KALB, ILL.—A 17-foot-tall concrete sculpture called "The Balance of Equality" has been built on the campus of Northern Illinois University to honor the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. The abstract sculpture has sparked controversy. Some critics have suggested that a representational statue of King would have been more suitable.

The work, created by the sculptor Dann Nardi, was the winner of a $75,000 competition sponsored by the university to honor King. Jurors who selected his work said an abstract sculpture would generate more discussion than would a statue of King. ■

Colby College embarks on artistic 'time share'

WATERVILLE, ME.—The Colby College Museum of Art will open an exhibition next month that will include world-famous pieces of European Impressionist art.

The exhibit is the result of an unusual agreement between the college and the Portland Museum of Art, and was arranged by John Payson, an art dealer who owns the collection.

In what Edward Hershey, the director of communications at Colby, termed "a kind of artistic time-share arrangement," the college museum will house the 26-painting collection of works, including Renoir's "Confidences" (*above*), until June, and then exhibit it every other year. The Portland Museum will have the collection when it is not at Colby. ■

PORTLAND MUSEUM OF ART

U. of Bridgeport unveils plan for possible merger

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Trustees of the financially strapped University of Bridgeport voted last week to work with nearby Sacred Heart University on a plan that could lead to the merger of the two institutions.

Walter Wager, a Bridgeport spokesman, said officials were calling the agreement a "comprehensive association." It is unclear whether the end result will be a merger into a single institution, he said, but he added: "It's certainly moving in that direction."

The plan would keep the Bridgeport campus open. Sacred Heart University is located in Fairfield, Conn.

Bridgeport's law school, which would be included in the agreement with Sacred Heart, has been seeking to break away and affiliate with Quinnipiac College. About 200 law-school supporters disrupted the news conference where last week's plan was announced. ■

Armed man arrested at Notre Dame

SOUTH BEND, IND.—A man armed with a handgun and a knife was arrested last week outside the office of University of Notre Dame President Edward A. Malloy.

The man, Gerald V. Zitkus, said he was there to serve Father Malloy with court papers. Mr. Zitkus had sued Notre Dame claiming that the university had violated his religious rights by banning him from the campus. The university banned him from the grounds because, officials said, he had caused two previous disturbances. ■

13th fire hits Mankato State U.

MANKATO, MINN.—The worst in a series of fires that have hit the Mankato State University campus since June caused more than $120,000 in damage to the institution's art department this month.

No one was injured in the blaze, which like the others is believed to have been the work of arsonists.

The fire was the 13th to break out on the campus since last summer and caused significant damage to art studios and classrooms (*right*) and destroyed collections of artwork.

The other fires were relatively minor.

State and local police are investigating the cause of the fires, a university spokesman said. ■

MARK JAMIESON

Clarification

A story on a group of black-college presidents planning a "summit meeting" of all of their colleagues said that Edward B. Fort, the chancellor of North Carolina A&T University, was among those involved in the effort (*The Chronicle*, January 15). While organizers said Mr. Fort was involved, he said last week that he was not involved and would not become involved. ■

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Note Book

A new study has found that black and Hispanic students stand a better chance of going to college than do white students when all have the same socioeconomic background.

Robert M. Hauser, director of the Institute for Research on Poverty at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, based his study on Current Population Surveys from 1972 to 1988. The surveys are conducted every October by the Bureau of the Census.

Mr. Hauser said that minority students might be more likely to attend college than whites from similar backgrounds because they are more likely to have difficulty finding jobs after they graduate from high school. "When you don't have opportunities in the labor market, you have to keep going to school," said Mr. Hauser. "In the black community, more schooling has been the traditional route to mobility and prestige."

The report on the study also notes that although the number of black students entering college has been increasing, the proportion of black high-school graduates who go on to college has been declining since the late 1980's.

Copies of the report: "Trends in College Entry Among Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics, 1972-1988," are available for $3.50 each from the Institute for Research on Poverty, 1180 Observatory Drive, 3412 Social Science Building, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.

■

A University of Houston fraternity, whose members have long been criticized for holding unruly parties and vandalizing property, has been shut down.

The decision to revoke the charter of Sigma Alpha Epsilon's campus chapter was made last month by the fraternity's national organization. The action followed an incident last summer in which a woman's fingertip was bitten off, allegedly by a fraternity member.

National fraternity leaders will consider reinstating the chapter in four years. University officials had earlier suspended the chapter's registration because of complaints from the community.

■

Students from a historically black college and a predominantly white institution are getting to know each other better by living in each other's dormitories, attending conferences together, and staging joint performances.

The partnership between the predominantly white Lynchburg College and historically black Virginia Union University is intended to promote racial harmony among students and to improve their understanding of cultural diversity.

Established by a two-year grant from the Jesse Ball duPont Religious, Charitable, and Educational Fund, the program encourages interaction between students and faculty and staff members on the two campuses.

Students

Minority-Group Enrollment at Colleges Rose 10% From 1988 to 1990, Reaching Record Levels

Black students showed largest two-year gain since 1980, to reach high of 1.2 million, U.S. reports

By JEAN EVANGELAUF
WASHINGTON

The college enrollment of minority-group members rose 10 per cent from 1988 to 1990, reaching record levels for all groups, the U.S. Department of Education said last week.

In a report of its biennial survey on the racial and ethnic characteristics of college students, the department cited the following figures:

- From 1988 to 1990, the enrollment of American Indians and Alaskan Natives rose 10.8 per cent, to 103,000.
- The enrollment of Asian and Pacific Islanders climbed 11.7 per cent, to 555,000.
- The number of black, non-Hispanic students increased 8.2 per cent, to 1,223,000.
- The ranks of Hispanic students rose 11.5 per cent, to 758,000.
- The number of white, non-Hispanic college students went up 3.8 per cent, to 10,675,000.
- The enrollment of foreign students—non-resident aliens studying in the United States on a temporary basis—grew 10 per cent, to 397,000.

Over all, white students accounted for 77.9 per cent of the 13.7 million students enrolled in 1990, followed by blacks, 8.9 per cent; Hispanics, 5.5 per cent; Asians, 4 per cent; foreigners, 2.9 per cent; and American Indians, 0.8 per cent.

The American Council on Education, in a new report that included the Education Department's 1990 enrollment statistics, called the minority-group figures "encouraging signs for the future" but warned that the gains were threatened by the current economic recession.

"We cannot allow attempts to balance federal and state budgets to eradicate efforts on behalf of minorities in higher education," said Robert H. Atwell, the council's president.

"We would be wrong to look at the numbers, see progress, and conclude that recruitment and retention programs on behalf of underserved groups are no longer necessary," he continued. "We made that mistake in the late 1970's, and we have been struggling ever since to regain those lost advances."

The enrollment of black students, a key concern among educators and policy makers, showed the largest two-year gain since 1980.

1990 Racial and Ethnic Enrollment and 2-Year Gains

	Enrollment	2-year gains
American Indian	103,000	10.8%
Asian	555,000	11.7
Black	1,223,000	8.2
Hispanic	758,000	11.5
White	10,675,000	3.8
Foreign	397,000	10.0
Total	**13,710,000**	**5.1%**

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Education

From 1988 to 1990, the number of black male students grew 7.4 per cent, to 476,000. That total edged past the previous high of 470,000 reached in 1976, the year the survey was first conducted. The number of black female students rose 8.7 per cent from 1988 to 1990, reaching a record high of 747,000.

College-Going Rate Is Stable

Although black enrollment rose 10.5 per cent during the 1980's, the college-going rate of blacks remained stable. During the decade, the proportion of 18-to-24-year-old black high-school graduates enrolled in college averaged about 28 per cent, according to Census Bureau statistics cited in the department report.

The enrollment of Hispanic students followed a similar pattern. The number of such students jumped nearly 61 per cent from 1980 to 1990, but the college-going rate of 18-to-24-year-old Hispanic high-school graduates remained steady at about 29 per cent.

In contrast, the college-going rate of white youths increased from 33 per cent in 1981 to 40 per cent in 1989, while the number of white students rose 8.6 per cent from 1980 to 1990.

Because of an inadequate sample size, figures on the college-participation levels

Continued on Page A37

More Freshmen Say They Are Choosing Colleges Based on Costs

By MICHELE N-K COLLISON

More than in the past, students now let their pocketbooks guide them when it comes to choosing a college, a wide-ranging survey of freshmen has found.

The survey was conducted last summer and fall by the Higher Education Research Institute at the University of California at Los Angeles. The results are based on responses from 210,000 students enrolled at 421 colleges and universities.

Twenty-seven per cent of the students surveyed said they had selected their colleges because of low tuition. In 1990, 23 per cent of the freshmen reported doing so.

The proportion of students who said they had chosen a college based on offers of financial aid also increased—to 28 per cent, up from 25 percent in 1990. In addition, more students said they had chosen their college or university because it was close enough that they could commute to the campus and hence save money. Twenty-one per cent of the students questioned in 1991 said they had selected a college because it was near their home, compared with 20 per cent in 1990.

More Plan to Get Jobs

More students also must work to pay their college expenses, the survey found. Thirty-seven per cent of the students surveyed in 1991 said there was a "very good chance" that they would have to get a job to help pay for college. In 1990, 34 per cent thought they would have to work. The number of students who said they would have to work full time to pay their college expenses rose to 4.8 per cent in 1991 from 3.5 per cent in 1988.

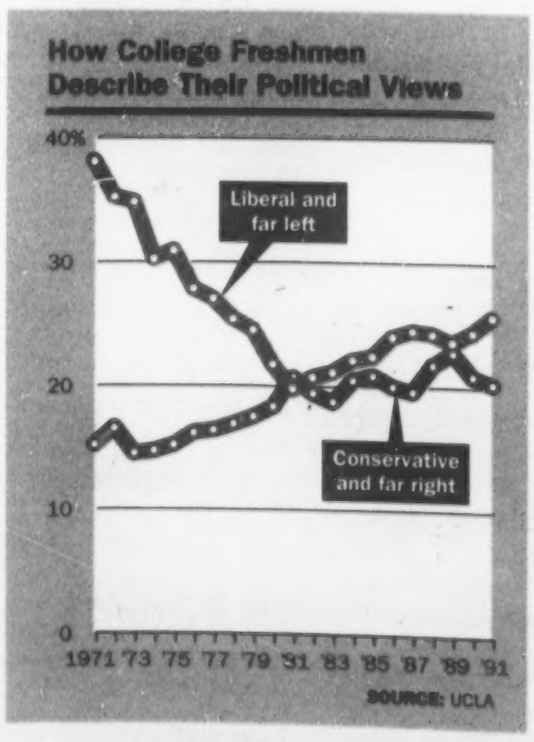
"Taken together, these figures suggest that neither financial aid nor personal or family resources are keeping pace with the costs of attending college," said Eric L. Dey, associate director of the survey, in a report describing the findings.

"Apparently, economic realities are forcing many students not only to go to work while attending college, but also to choose colleges on the basis of economic, rather than educational considerations," Mr. Dey said.

Steep tuition increases at many colleges made students look to the institutions that

Continued on Page A36

How College Freshmen Describe Their Political Views



Freshmen's Interest in Business